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### A New Genus of Pteroptricine Aphelininae (Hymenoptera).

BY D. T. FULLAWAY.

In 1913 I characterized the genus *Pteroptrichoides* to receive a truly remarkable insect bred by Mr. Jacob Kotinsky from a diaspine scale on a Bombay mango (*Leucaspis indica*!). Since then I have found other specimens of the same insect, bred from *Morganella longispina*, among which the male sex is represented, and as the original description was based on a slide mount and I now have abundant fresh as well as preserved material, I am able to add to its accuracy and completeness.

The head is transverse and the lower part, below the eyes, is strongly chitinized and protuberant. The lateral ocelli are separated from the margin of the eye by a space nearly as wide as their diameter. The antennae in both sexes are flattened outwardly. In the male the 1st and 3rd funicle joints and the three joints of the club are subequal, each a little longer than the pedicel and each fluted. The 2nd funicle joint is transverse, its length only one-third its width. The scutellum is short and wide and the posterior margin is rounded. The marginal vein is very much thickened and there is no postmarginal or stigmal.

In life *P. perkinsi* is black, the head (mostly) and a semicircular band on the thorax following the parapsidal grooves to and including the tegulae and the posterior margin of the mesonotum brown, scutellum lemon yellow, antennae and legs brown to fuscous.

The species referred at the same time to *Pteroptrichoides* and supposedly bred from *Asterolecanium pustulans* and *Howardia biclaris*, has since been recovered abundantly from the latter scale but not from the former, which I believe to be an erroneous record. It differs to such an extent from *P. perkinsi*

that the two cannot be included in the same genus, and I therefore propose a new genus for it, characterized as follows:

PSEUDOPTEROPTRIX gen. nov.

Belongs in the same category as *Pteroptrix* and *Pteroptrichoides* but wing and antennal characteristics essentially different. Short and stout, head transverse and widely impressed between the eyes, antennae attached just above the mouth, 8-jointed, scape slender, fusiform, nearly reaching vertex, flagellum stouter, pedicel obconic, less than one-half scape, 3-jointed funicle about twice the length of the pedicel, the two first joints short and narrow, almost moniliform, the 3rd wide and longer, of equal width with club, which is 3-jointed and about as long as funicle and pedicel together, flattened and fluted, the ultimate joint thin and pointed. Eyes fairly small and hairy, cheeks almost as long, ocelli forming an isosceles triangle, the anterior angle of which is obtuse, lateral members about twice their diameter from eye margin. Thorax rather flat, pronotum inconspicuous, mesonotum full and rounded, parapsidal grooves distinct, scutellum broad and rounded behind. Abdomen short and rounded behind, the ovipositor only slightly exerted, a fascia of long hairs coming from anterior lateral angle of ultimate segment. Wings with discal ciliation complete (except at very base and at apex of stigmal vein) and rather closely set, marginal ciliation short, longest on posterior margin outwardly, inwardly the margin is plainly chitinized, marginal vein shorter than submarginal and greatly thickened, the submarginal also at extremity and the short stigmal of equal width, the latter curved, no post-marginal.

*P. imitatrix* n. sp.

Black, legs and antennae pallid, scutellum lemon yellow often with a greenish or bluish tinge. Length .8 mm., antennae .35 mm., wing .5 mm. long, .2 mm. wide.

There is also a slide mount of this species marked "ex *Aspidiotus rapax*".